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serie and apparent durability as a feint judges of the from those who are considered and feint judges of the from those who are considered as particular apparainty is a substantial charty. The new which case of Cantrial and the new stands at Indexendent of his many previous triumphs and he now stands at Indexendent of the onedwhiles of this country. Ladies who admire "Works of Art" should call and examine the productions of Cantrial, sameng which will be found he popular law-priced Gater Boots, selling at 12 and 14, per pair. His catabilishment is between Boots, selling at 12 and 14, per pair. His catabilishment is between PIANO-FORTES. - A full assortment of T. GILBERT

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THE SUMI-WEERLY TRIBUNE .- Our Semi-Weekly a time Custle Willer TRIBUNE.—Our Semi-Weekly and we tire out combiny firends who have no daily mail, or think they cannot alloud a Daily paper, to give this an onamination. We always study to condense the largest possible amount of modella and inderesting matter into ear Weekly; yet it is physically impossible that we should paint there the whole of our fettiers from Europe. Asia Minor, California, Reco., Central Amurina, &c. &c. But all these are given to our Semi-Wee, by, and there is not another paper issued in the world which centales to large an amount of mainly orbitain treading for so small a sum; and we trust fair, side Pozingo has been reduced to a mere bagate the, they are thousands of our friends who have hithereto taken the Weekly who will beneficial that the Semi-Weekly. We will send a specimen to any one who, without subjucting us to expense, shall see fit to apply for it.

The Tribune for Europe.

The next number of The Tribune for European circula tion will be issued TO-MORROW MORNING. It will ain all the latest News up to the time of going to press. Single copies, in wrappers, ready for malling, can be had at Price Six Cents. The Europa sails from this port on Wednesday at noon.

Subscriptions and advertisements for The New-York Tribuse can be left with the following Agents: LONDON-Mr.W. Thomas, Nos. 19 and 21 Catharine street,

Strand. Paris-Mr. Etourneau, No. 30 Rue St. Marc.

MAINE.-The following paragraph is from The Augusta Age of Saturday last. The question in dispute between the Senate and House have been submitted to the Judges of the Supreme Court. From what we can learn we infer that it is expected they will decide in favor of the course pursued by the House and against that of the fillibustering geven of the Senate :

Discurred without transacting any business. It is under to red they will repeat this order of exercise daily, until the Court thall see their of work again, by deciding the the court that your between the Senate and House."

WHIG ALMANAC FOR 1854

Will be ready for delivery on Monday, the 16th instant. In addition to the usual Astronomical Calculations and Calcudar page, the Almanae for this year will contain THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES, Executive and Jedicial-names of the Cabinet Officers, Supreme Court Jedges a list of the Members of the United States Senare and their terms of office-a list of the Members of the House of Septer-

AUSTRIA AND THE UNITED STATES Diplomatic Correspondence between Chev. Hubremann, Austrian Chargé at Washington, and Secretary Marcy in regard to

CUBA AND THE UNITED STATES-The proposed Tripartite Treaty and Diplomatic Correspondence of Messrs. Webster. Everett, Crampton. Lord John Ressell, &c.

THE JAPANESE EXPEDITION-A brief account of the Expedition to Japan, under command of Commodore Perry, by Bayare Taylor, who accompanied the

LIBERTY IS ECROPEliant Oration by Victor Hop

Expedition

THE INAUGURAL ADDRESS OF PRESIDENT PIERCE. FIXED FACTS IN AGRICULTURE—
A rage containing many valuable facts and hints for the consid-

NATIONAL FINANCES

Beceipts and Expenditures of the United States Oovernment for the lasts year ending June 38, 1853, and the estimated receipts and expenditures for the year ending June 33, 1854.

RAILWAYS IN THE UNITED STATES—
The length capital stock, cost of construction, gross and not earnings &c., ct all the Railroade in the United States. THE CRISTAL PALACE-Article on the Exhibition for the industry of All

RUSSIA AND TURKEYof Article on the War now existing between these

GOVERNMENTS OF THE SEVERAL STATES FOR 1854-

hile centaining a flet of the Scater, Capitals, Governor of meeting of Legislatures, Time of holding Annual Ele POPULAR VOTE FOR PRESIDENT in 1852, 1848, and 1844.
Also, the Population of the United States by States, according to

the last Census

ELECTION RETURNS from every Sints in the Union, carefully compiled and compared with former Elections, expressly for the Whit Almanus. Single copies 14 cents per dozen, a7 ser hundred. Postmaters remitting \$1 will vector 13 copies. Orders respectfully solicited.

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New-Dork Daily Tribune.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 24, 1854.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of anneymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be artheroisened by the mane and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty of his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

NEWS.—Any person sending as important sees, either by Telegra. Mail, or otherwise, will be liberally paid: provided it is used by

In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. Douglas, from the Committee on Territories, reported a substitute for their former Nebraska bill. [The bill heretofore reported laid down the Southern boundary of | naval vessels, are not used for the purpose of doing Nebraska at 36° 30', which would divide the Cherokes expect to commence the disposition of the same on Monday near, January 34.

Remember that among this property is a Sylandid Farm, worth \$22,000.

And the two minutes forty seconds tratting house Telegraph, worth \$1,500.

Also that magnificent exhibition, the Same Miles Mirror.

Nebraska at 36° 30°, which would divide the Cherokee Country, and to avoid this the Committee recommend 37° as the Southern boundary, and that the country be divided into two Territories—one Nebraska and the other Kanzas Territory.] A pension of five years half Country, and to avoid this the Committee recommend | show and play. Our ships of war, during a time of Together with ten of T. Gilbert & Co.'s colebrated Editar Planos.

Added to these are propriation bill was passed. A resolution was adopted | good for an indefinite increase of force in this arm of calling for Dudley Mann's instructions and correspond- our power. If we ought to have ships of war wherever ence while secret diplomatic agent in Europe. Mr. | our commerce extends, then his recommendations do Cass offered a resolution which was adopted, saking | not go half far enough. The reason is as good for the President in what capacity M. Bedini, the Pope's | having them at one distant commercial point as at Nuncio, came to Washington, and made a speech de- another, and we might fill half the ports of the world feeding the Nuncio, and wanted Federal protection ex- with them and then never have a ship in the right place tended to him. Mr. Fish introduced a bill which was | if there was anything special to be done. passed, authorising the Sceretary of the Interior to provide suitable buildings for the United States Gourts | within the last quarter of a century, and the idea of and offices in New-York, and making all process re- having distant stationary naval ships and squadrous turnable to the old building returnable to such new | ought to be exploded. Instead of the old lumbering one as may be provided. After a short Executive | sailing ships that have hitherto composed those squad-Session, the Senate adjourned.

In the House of Representatives, the Committee on Territories was requested to inquire into the expodiency of extending the provisions of the Oregon Land Law over Utab. The Committee on Agriculture was instructed to inquire into the expediency of establish- If any service need to be performed by a national vesing an Agricultural Bureau, to be connected with the Department of the Interior. The House then went into Committee of the Whole, when a short but warm debate arose on the subject of the Eric troubles, which | Here let our national vessels rendezvous. Let them lasted until the House adjourned.

WAR IN EUROPE.

After an unusually long passage the Nisgara arrived vesterday morning at Halifax. The most important intelligence is that the Czar entirely rejects the new Conference at Vienna, and renewedly refuses to recognize European intervention in matters between Russia and Turkey. The French Government have published an official statement that the allied fleets have been ordered into the Black Sea to prevent attacks of the Russian flect upon the ships of Turkey. And it is authoritatively stated that the same Government has called upon Austria to cooperate with the western powers in preserving the status quo in Europe. France is also preparing to send 70,000 troops to Turkey. Louis Napoleon, in receiving the Ambassadors of foreign powers on the 1st of January, declared that while he hoped to preserve the peace of Europe, his sympathies and support should be given to the Sultan. In England the excitement against Prince Albert appears to be more ardent than ever; he is charged with betraying the secrets of the British Cabinet to the Russian, Austrian, and German Courts. This affair will come before Parliament in January. At Constantinople there was a riot threatened in consequence of the Government's manifesting a disposition to regard new propositions for negotiations with favor, and a party of marines were landed from the French and English forces to preserve the peace of the city, but no disturbance occurred, and the police of the city proved sufficient to arrest all who were disposed to make a row. On the Danube there are indications of an early and active resumption of hostilities. From the seat of war in Asia there is no trustworthy intellicence, though Russian bulletins report the defeat and death of Abdi Pasha and Gen. Guion. Sweden and Denmark have issued a declaration of their intention to remain neutral in the impending contest-an intention which will prove difficult of execution. At the same time there is a heavy fall in the British fands. and a rise in the price of breadstuffs. All the omens announce the coming on of a tremendous war. May Heaven protect the Right!

OUR NAVAL NEEDS. One would think, to see what is written in favor of

increasing our navy, that we had not a ship-of-war afloat. This comes of our having none where and when they are wanted. But the reason why we have none at hand on the most pressing occasions for them. is to be found in antiquated ideas of the service and in sleepy-headed management of the force we have. The fact is that our vessels of war are mostly used as pleasure yachts for our naval officers, and passenger ships for our diplomatic functionaries. It is more in accordance with the prevailing habits and tastes of our naval suresux and commanders of ships, to use thom for cruising in agreeable and distant latitudes, than to hold them in readiness for prompt and hard service where necessity requires. Our navy does no real duty in time of peace. A few lumbering ships poke about the world, lazily sail into foreign harbors, take a few menths' resting time, heave up anchor and depart for others. The proceedings of our naval vessels everywhere are a burlesque upon real service. What, for example, can be more ridiculous than the record of the cruise of one of the ships of our Mediterranean squadron! It is a favorite station, for the air is balmy, the skies screne, and the climate delicious. In that pleasant and salubrious region our ships rove around for ramethe and years together, doing just nothing at all except idly sairing about, lying for months together in

- Colombia

it all, to be sure, manifests itself occasionally. Once in a quarter of a century a ship is accidentally where she ought to be, and a Captain Ingraham turns up. shows the true grit, and does something. But for the other twenty-four years, cloven months, three weeks and six days the first ripple is not made by our pavy on the surface of affairs, and our naval vessels might as well all be in Symmes' Hole for all they accom-If we have no ship to send for a San Francisco, none

IN PERSONAL of the relief of the Strength of | SKETTURES OF LECTURES

to arrest freebooters on the Pacific coast, none to go to the Chincha Islands, none for other needs, whose fault is it ? Is it because we have no ships ? Not at all. But it is because a foolish use is made of what we have. We conspare a Saranae to send a Baltimore gentleman to Constantinopie to peddle a patent ritle, and to call at Marsellies on the way, to take on board a cosy companion the two leitering along over the smooth expance of the Mediterranean, leisurely sipping their wine and smoking their cigars, as the noble vessel bears them on their excursion. But if a Saranae is wanted to go to the rescue of a sinking ship, with five hundred of Upcle Sam's soldiers on board, freezing and drowning almost within sight and hearing of our coast, why, there is no Saranae to be sent. She is engaged in the more important business of taking a couple of Baltimore gentlemen on an airing up the Mediterranean-So, too, we have no ship to guard the golden gate of our Pacific possessions, and nab the fillibusters, for an equally good reason. But we have lots of sailing ships and steamers (six at the least) detailed to carry a mahegany box to the Emperor of Japan, with a paper in it weighing an onnce and a half, for his Majesty's consideration. After this exhausting labor, six months is esteemed a reasonable resting time, while it gives that functionary ample leisure to open the box and digest the contents of the paper, at the end of which period the six ships muster up and start anew, resuferced by four more. The whole ten then spend another half year in going up to get his Majesty's reply. Sex additional months will rest them after this arduous service, and their elbows in their hands, having accomplished the vast feat of visiting the Japanese and coming back sgain in a couple of years; and all to get No for an answer to our application to trade with them. It is on such important service as this that our National ships are employed. And it would be so if we had four times as many as we now have. The only difference would be that we should have four times as much folly perpetrated, and four times as much money ex-

pended as we have now, and nothing to show for it. The difficulty is in the system. Our navy officers and anything. They are not employed for work, but for peace, are mere houses of Refuge for gentlemen loufers,

A revolution has been effected in ocean navigation rons, we need to substitute swift steamers to be kept at home. Keeping such ships on distant coasts in these days of steam in supreme folly. Steam and the telegraph take intelligence round the world, while the old fashloned seventy four would be getting ready for seasel at any point on the globe, let her be sent from home to perform it and then return. We have two sides of this great Confederacy washed by the two great oceans. be reduced rather than increased in number, and made more efficient by substituting steam for canvas. and put to work.

What is wanted is not more guns and more men, but more action and more honest labor. How barren is the and brings intelligence, illumines a track that embraces the world, and never stops for rest. The national ship is months in starting, months in going, and years in getting back. Her officers visit foreign countries, the ship rots in foreign ports, there are parties on board and dances on shore, and all finally reach home, having gone for nothing and accomplished it to their heart's content.

If every ship in the Navy, and every one Secretary Dobbin recommends were scattered over the world today, the chances are as nivety-nine to one that no one of them all would be where she was wanted, if any one of our merchanimen should chance to need the resence of an armed national vessel. Our commerce can be protected in no such way as this, and if it could be, it would cost more than it would come to. Wa want a few good steamships, and those to be kept on constant active service. We needed one the other day in New-York to send for the San Francisco. We needed one in California to capture the Anita, (though we don't believe in that case that it would have been lone, for the capture of any vessel going out to establish Slavery would be a violation of the Compromise;) we needed one for the Chineha Island business. Cases are always arising where some specific service is required, but this is the extent of the need. We do not require ships of war to send our diplomatists to act the flunkey in European Courts, or play the idler in the mahegany republics south of the Equator on our own Continent. We do not need them to lie for months and months at Naples, or Rio, or Trieste, or in any other pleasant and enervating elimate, where the officers spend their lives simply in having a lazy good time. We want ships for service and men for work. But this is a purely original view of this subject. Our readers may be assured that our Navy is not looked upon from any such vulgar point of view by those who manage or serve in it.

THE THREE BELLS AND HER ALLIES.

We have recorded the mode in which it is proposed to divide the contributions received for those who were engaged in saving the survivors of the San Francisco. We observe that each of the masters of the three vessels engaged in this work share alike. We do not desire to impugn the impartiality of the Committee of Distribution. But the fact cannot be disguised that no man did half so much, nor did all together do as much as did Capt. Crighton toward saving the suffers on board the San Francisco. He braved perils and underwent fatigues which no other man was called to endure and undergo. His powers of endurance and his philanthropic impulses were put to the severest test. He rescued the survivors in the face of dangers and difficulties that would have disheartened most men and driven them away from the wreck to seek safety for themselves. It was he and he alone that lay by the sinking ship during six wintry days and nights, tossed on frowning seas that forbid all attempt at affording relief. And it is to him, over and above every other man, by far, to whom the praise and the glory is due for rescuing the suffers on board the illfated ship. one barber, the officers giving and receiving enterming !

It is a hope as task to undertake to compute the

ments, and having a good time generally. The fruit of value of such conduct in money, and an invidious one to measure it by such a scale when contrasting it with the services of others. We presume the Committee (elt the difficulty and embarrassment of their position in coming to their decisions, and we wish to do no more in reference to the subject so far as Capt. Crighton is concerned, than to publicly recognize his superior claims to consideration and regard among all those who participated in the generous and noble work of rescuing the remaining survivors of the sinking ship.

To another phase of the Committee's distribution we feel constrained to make more pointed suggestions. Rewards are given to the Captain, Chief Engineer, first and second Mates of the San Francisco, to the amount in all of \$1,950, besides gold medals; but not a cent to the seamen, firemen and other subordinates on board that vessel, most of whom lost everything except the clothes on their persons. These men are now in the City; not under pay, as Capt. Watkins is: but out of money, out of clothing and out of work. It does seem to us that if any portion of the money contributed was to be bestowed upon those on board the San Francisco that a mistaken view had been taken. The object of the subscription we have supposed was to reward a philanthropic heroism in those who rescued the sufferers. But if it is a fund to be distributed at will, let the claims of charity be first heard when the survivors of the ill fated ship are considered. OPENING OF ALBANY-STREET.

We give place in another column to the appeal of a writer who resists the opening of Albany-st, through the north end of Trinity church-yard to Broadway, on the ground that it would be a violation of the last resting-places of the dead. This appeal is drawn from an opinion of the late Judge Sandford, containing certain expressions of feeling, uttered in another case, in very appropriate language, but not entitled to any more weight than the private sentiments of any intelligent citizen. Our cerrespondent quotes Judge Sandford to remind us of the sacred associations which attach to such a place, but makes no allusion to the great about twelve more will bring them home again with considerations of public utility which require the opening of the street in question, and keeps out of sight the fact that the commerce of that part of the town is immense-that a convenient avenue from Brondway to the North River is greatly needed in that very spot, and that its opening will only cut off the upper end of the church-yard, leaving it as compact and undivided as at present.

> The sanctity of a burial place is not to be disturbed without good reason, but it is well established that such reason can be found in the necessities of the living. Instances are numerous in this City where the dead have been removed to make way for streets, and even for more private improvements. Indeed, it would be difficult to mention an instance in which more graves have been invaded than in the erection of the present Trinity Church. This was all very necessary and proper; and it will, we presume, be found impossible to make the public sacrifice its legitimate needs to considerations which have been habitually disregarded hitherto. The reasons which require the conversion into a street of a slice from the upper end of Trinity Church-vard are valid and satisfactory, and we trust are destined to prevail.

> Mr. Douglas made his supearance vesterday in the Scente, riding two horses abreast. He goes now for a split of Nebraska, and for the making of two territories where there are not half people enough to form one. Just what he proposes to do we do not learn. But we judge he is after keeping up the equilibrium of things by making a slave and a free State out of his two proposed territories of Nebraska and Kanzas. The Little Giant is rolling himselt in the drit too early. He will be so bemired before 1856, that he will lose all chance of being touched by anybody. However, let him wallow. We are content if he is.

Every Presidential candidate was on the course, and their engerners was alike remarkable and ludicrous. We do not understand from any of our correspondents who is considered to have come out shead. For their speed and bottom the reader is referred to our Congressional proceedings.

FLAN AND THE TARREE.-A former from Hensselner County has given us some facts relative to the flax culture of that and Wastington County, which are not very favorable to Mr. Secretary Guthrie's notion of admitting both send

half-a-dozen distant countries, unleads, re-loads, carries affords so little profit that farmers are averse to raising it on their own account, and ther lend devoted to this crop. There are thirty or forty flax mills in these countles, the owners of which rent land and rulse flax, because they cannot buy it at a fair price in officient quantities to keep their machinery in operation "These mills each dress the flax of 75 or 100 acres per

"The following is a fair estimate of the expense per acre-

of growing a crop of flax:

Ent of land at the usual price.....

One bushel of clean seed..... ugting and sowing..... Finning, threshing and rotting..... Dressing at \$2 15 per hunared.....

&c., would carry it up to nearly 830 per acre. The usua price will average about 9c. a pound for the lint, and about 25 per bushel for seed.

"Assuming that we get 250 lbs. of lint to the acre, which is a large yield, and 10 bushels of seed, we have a product of \$33 75 from each acre of ground sown to flaxleaving a balance of from three to six dollars in favor of

"Those who own mills save expense of dressing, as the tow nearly pays for that. The crop is not a suge one by any means, for frequently either lint or seed, and sometimes both are almost total failures. Owing to an opinion that it impoverishes the soil, farmers are reluctant to rent their land or a flax crop. The labor performed on flax is very irksome and dirty, and the cost of production here is constantly in-creasing. Flax is higher now than I ever knew it before, being 11] cents per pound.

"You see that the profits of those engaged are not large. but the business yearly brings at least \$150,000 in money smong us, and gives employment to many Irishmon. If the "Democracy" take to flax-dressing in the manner pro-posed, all those now engaged in the business must look for employment in some other branch of business."

DEATH OF DR. R. M. BIRD.—Robert Montgomery Bird, one of the editors of The North American, died this morning at his residence in this city, of an attack of brain fever. Dr. Bird was born at Newcastle, Del., in 1803, and was educated in Philadelphia for the medical profession. He early turned his attention to literature, and wrote three tragedies, the Gladiator, Oraloosa and the Broker of Bogota, all of which have been popular upon the stage. In 1834 he published his first sovel—Calavar—and from that time to 1839, he published in succession The Infidel. The Hawks of Hawk Hollow, Nick of the Woods, Peter Pilgrim, and the Adventures of Robin Day—each of which exhibited considerable talent, and several of which have secured permanent popularity. Since 1839, when Dr. Bird suddenly retired from the field of letters for a home in his native village, he has not appeared as an author. A few years ago, however, he returned to Philadelphia, and became one of the proprietors and editors of The North American, contributing largely to its editorial columns. His loss to literature will be sensibly felt, although he had of late years nearly abandoned the properts. And to his family and a large circle of friends his death, at the prime of life, is a painful bereavement.

[Philadelphia Bulletin of yesterday.

BY TELEGRAPH TOTTHE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE

SHIP CHAUNCEY JEROME, JR The schooner Hazeltine, before reported ashore near this place, lays easy this evening, and will hold on unless the wind should increase.

The ship Chauncey Jerome, Jr. has steam pumps at work, and a lighter from her is passing the Highlands, bound in. Wind N. N. W. and fresh.

SOUTHERN MAIL FAMLURE Balvimone, Monday, Jan 20, 1854. No mail to-night south of Richmond.

and will be made a test question. A prominent member declares that only two grounds can be taken, which are SEWARD'S OF DOUGLAS'S.

Doronas's new bill has taken the best friends of the Administration by surprise. They knew nothing of the new move. The new bill in so many words, declares that the Compromise act of 1850 renders inoperative the Missouri act of 1820. Members from the free States say that their death warrant is signed if they vote for this bill, and many declare it a "Hard" movement to overwhelm the "Softs" and ruin the Administration. The Softs declare the bill cannot pass, and the Hards say it will pass triumphantly. Douglas is lauded by the Hards and anothematized by the

M. Alexander de Bodisco, the Russian Minister, died at dence in Georgetown about 12 o'clock last night.

XXXIIID CONGRESS FIRST SESSION. SENATE ... Washington, Monday, Jan. 23, 1854.

SENATE.... Warnisorox, Monday, Jan. 23, 18-9.
Mr. PETITT moved that the Committee on Private Land Claims be allowed a clerk. Agreed to.
Mr. DOUGLAS sched leave to make a report from the Committee on Territories. He said the attention of the Committee had been directed to the fact that the Southern boundary of Nebraska, as laid down in the bill herefore reported, which was 36-30, would divide the Cheroscoe country.
To avoid this the Committee had determined to recommend 37-2 as the southern boundary. The people of that

To avoid this the Committee had determined to recommend 37° as the southern boundary. The people of that centry had two Delegates acting as their agents in this city, who had ured that the country he divided into two territories—one Nebraska, the other Kanzas Territory.

The delegation from Lowa, and so far as he been able to consult with the Missouri delegation, satisfied the Committee that it would be better to have two territories. There were some other amendments made by the Committee in relation to a delicate subject, and which were made with a view that there could be no difference of opinion as to the meaning of the bill. These amendments had been prepared by the Committee in the shape of a new bill. new bill.
Mr. JOENSON-Do you put both territories into one

Mr. DOUGLAS-The one bill will provide territorial

Mr. DOUGLAS—The one bill will provide territorial governments for both Nebraska and Kanzas. The Committee desire that this new bill be printed.

The motion to print was agreed to.

Numerous potitions, &c. were presented.

Mr. DOUGLAS S new bill thus defines the boundaries of Kanzaskand Nebraska. All that part of the Territory of the United States included within the following limits, except such positions thereof as are hereinafter expressly exempted from the operations of this act, to wit: Beginning at a point in the Missouri River where the forcieth parallel of north latitude crosses the same; thence west on said parallel to the summit or the highlands, the waters flowing into the Green River or Colorado of the West, from the waters flowing into the Green River or Colorado of the West, from the waters flowing into the Green River or Colorado of the West, from the waters flowing into the Greet Basin, thence northward on the said highlands to the ammit of the Rocky Mountains, thence on said summit northward to the 48th parallel of north latitude, thence wast on and parallel to the western boundary of the Territory of Minnesots, thence southward on said boundary to the Mississip River, thence down the main channel of said river to the place of beginning; be, and the same is hereby created its. sip River, thence down the main channel of said river to the place of beginning; be, and the same is hereby created into a temporary Government by the name of the Territory of Nobrasia. All that part of the Territory of Sie United States its luded within the following, except such portions thereof as are hereinafter expressly exempted from the operations of this act, to wit: Beginning at a point on the western boundary of the State of Missouri where the 57th parallel of north latitude cross the same, these west on said parallel to the content boundary of New Mexico, thence north on said boundary to lat. 35, thence following said boundary westward to the summit of the highlands, dividing the water flowing into the Colorado of the West of Green Riverfrom the waters flowing into the Great leads, thence or the root of latitude, thence east on said parallel to the western bound

Hash, thence porthward on said summit to the each parallel of latitude, thence east on said parallel to the western boundary of the State of Missouri, thence south with the western boundary of said State to the place of beginning, be and the same is hereby created into a temporary povernment by the name of the Territory of Kansus.

The section providing for the election of a delegate is among the providing for the cleation of a delegate is to the said all laws of the United States which are not locally inapplicable shall have the same force and effect within the said Territory as elsewhere in the United States, the following:

service of a man of war compared with that performed by one of our busy and driving merchantmen! The latter is loaded, sent to sea, scours the ocean, visits half-a-dozen distant countries, unloads, re-loads, carries affords so little profit that farmers are averse to raising it on the collection of this crop requires a larger amount of labor than any other crop raised in this vicinity. It half-a-dozen distant countries, unloads, re-loads, carries Frections, are referred to the advantage of the local reburnals, the right of up ad to the Sim one Court of the Helical States.

It has the remained of the Court of the Helical States, de That the prevalence of the Court at the Court of the desired states in reversite in Library from justice, are to be carried faithful execution in all this organized Territories, the same as

is the States Mr. HUNTER reported back the amendments of the House to the Senate bill, regulating the disbursement of the Senate contingent fund, and recommended that they be rejected, except the last, which they recommended, be adopted in a medified form. Economendations concur-

adepted in a medified form. Recommendations concurred in.

Mr. JONES (Iowa) reported a bill granting a pension of five years half pay to the widow of Capt. Gunnison, who was killed by the Indians in Utah. Peased.

Mr. HUNTER reported the Military Academy bill with emendments, appropriating \$5,000 for the construction of Cavalry Exercise Hall, and to increase the sataries of Prefessors of French, Drawing and Sword Exercise. All adopted, and the bill passed.

Mr. MASON offered a resolution calling for correspondence by A. Dudley Mann, while employed as the Diplomatic Agent of the United States near the Germanic Confederation, Hungary and Switzerland. Adopted.

Mr. FISH introduced a bill authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to provide saitable buildings for the United States courts and Offices in the City of New-York, and making all process returnable to the old building returnable to such new one as may be provided. He explained the necessity of the bill, and it was passed.

Mr. BADGER affered a resolution, which was laid over, that during the remainder of the session, Friday of each week shall be devoted to private bills.

Mr. CASS offered the following resolution: Seaters, That the President of the United States be requested to communicate in the Sense, as far as he may deem it compatible with the public interest, accept on a correspondence which may have teen place with the Universal correspondence which may have teen place with the Universal correspondence which may have teen place with the Universal correspondence which may have teen place with the Universal correspondence which may have teen place with the development of the Fapal States touching a Ministen to the United States.

He said that a distinguished foreigner had been in this

the said that a distinguished foreigner had been in this ountry some time, who, it was supposed, had been charged by his Government with some special mission to the United by his Government with some special mission to the United States. This was a common proceeding in Europe. This resolution was intended to ascertain what that mission was. He had read in the papers, as he supposed other Senators had, accounts of outrages in New York, Baltimore, and other piaces upon the person of the envoy or stranger. Such proceedings would, he was assured, be counteranced by no American having any regard for his country or his government. This gentleman, if a private citizen, was entitled to the respect and protection which the laws secured to every man coming to this land. If he came here in a diplomatic character, then the character of the nation was concerned in his protection from insult and the laws secured to every man coming to this land. If he came here in a diplomatic character, then the character of the nation was concerned in his protection from insult and from outrage. It was desirable that the fact of his being here upon some mission to this Government should be known. If the existing laws for the protection of foreign representatives were so inefficient as to fall short of that purpose, then Congress ought to legislate upon the subject. He had made some inquiries as to this gentieman, and had received assurances that his public and private character stood high in his own country and among those who knew him. He knew the fact that previous to his having been sent here, the Papal Government had called upon the American representatives at Rome desiring to know if a mission to the United States would be favor bly received by the American people and Government. hat representative had replied that it would afford the pople and Government of this country great satisfacts. It was stated as a cause for these outrages, that this sufferman was concerned in the proceedings at Bology when Basel was put to death. He had investigated the matter and was satisfied that this gentleman had no me to do with that matter than he Mr. Caus had. The astrians had taken possession of Bologna, and had set up in military authority overthrowing all other authority, and indertheir power Basel was executed, as they called it, by amredeed, as he would consider it. They selzed Basis, a ied and executed him while the hourglass was telling 60 minutes. This was done by Austrian military authority, and in it this gentleman took no part. These outrages and violations of law tended to prevent the spread of Republican institutions. They would be saired upon by the enemies of popular institutions and heralded from England to Liberia, as evidences of the inability of Republican Governments as evidences of the inability of Republican Governments.

THE LATEST NEWS.

RECEIVED BY

MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.
WASHINGTON, Mouday, Jan. 23, 1854.

Senator Douglas to-day reported a new bill, providing for the establishment of two Territories, giving the boundaries.

It is more specific touching the subject of Slavery.

The delivery of his speech is deferred.

Gen. Cass has introduced the case of Bedini, and made a speech of twenty minutes in his vindication. He eulogized the Nuncio. Mason, Butler, Dawson, Douglas, Everett and Pettif, followed in the same style, denouncing violence. Mr. Weller defended the Germans of Cincinnati, eliciting applause from the galleries. Bedini was present.

Douglas s new bill is intended to demolish Drivox and Senator in the control of the reports that this gentleman, be he who he may had been med in any part of this country, by violence and name the control of the nation, he was entitled to the protection of the Germans of Cincinnati, eliciting applause from the galleries. Bedini was present.

Douglas s new bill is intended to demolish Drivox and Senator, and to rest on the Compromise of 1855. So that all who supperted that measure must now sustain Nebraska.

The new bill conforms to the views of the Administration, and will be made a test question. A prominent member are were not controlled to the this country, and he hoped the people of the nation, were not yet ready to the Senator express his epinion of his isness one, to be the second of the nation for it, but to the province of the country, and the hoped the people of the nation for it, but to the province of the country and the new bill conforms to the views of the Administration, and will be made a test question. A prominent member was not repounted to this nation for it, but to the province of the control of the country, and the hoped the people of the nation for it, but to the province of the country and the hoped the people of the nation for it, but to the province of the country and the hoped the people of the nation for it, but to the province of the country a "enemy." It he were accused or the to ber the Senator express his opinion of his mase to her an arresponsible to this nation for it, but to the erument where that crime was committed.

erament where that crime was committed.

Mr. BUTLEN said that he was surprised to hear of the outrages reported to have been committed in volucies upon this gentleman. While he deeply regress, help occurrence, he was glad that he could say here in the American Senate that they were outrage to the processing the persons and not shared it in the American people, and not say the same that they be not seen by the participated in by the American people, one even by the participated in by the American people, one even by the participated in by the American people, one even by the participated in by the American people, one even by the participated in by the American people, one even by the participated by the American people, and not say the participated by the American people, and not say the participated by the American people, and not say the participated in by the American people, and not say the participated in by the American people, and not say the participated in by the American people, and not say the participated in by the American people, and not say the participated in by the participated in by the American people, and not say the participated in by the American people, and not say the participated in by the American people, and not say the participated in by the American people, and not shared in the participated in the participated in the participated i Mr. DAWSON said he had heard of these outrages but

York, Baltimore and Cincinnati.

Mr. DAWSON said he had heard of these outrages but could not ascertain their cause. He did not care what the character of this personage was, the natural haspitality had been stabled. The national character had been pay under foot by those purificipating in these outrages, and as regretted to be obliged to add that nothing had been days no effort made by the authorities in the localities where it took place, to punish the effenders. No one was ever punished for such acts. The narm of the civil authorities, on such occasions, seemed to have been paralyzed. Had it come to this, that the liberty of men has become so great that at their will they rise in a body and put down all existing laws during their pleasure. The cause of all this was, that the constitution and laws of the country were not enforced by the local authorities, and in consequence, the American name and character of this Governmentary to be tarnished by such conduct. These facts will go forth to the world as evidences of the character of the American people. It was, however, unjust to charge them upon the character of the native people of this land. They were the works of a foreign influence gathered upon our shores. And it was doubtless from considerations of not desiring to offend this foreign influence to eaths its acts for political uses, that there proceedings, so distrimental to the character of the nation, were allowed to pass anyunished. From Cincinnati round to Baltimore, no American by birth, of good character had taken any part in those outrages. It was an assentic upon American hope means and the course of the parties of Googgs without being molested or attacked, or if any had been attempted the people and authorities there would have risen up as one man and crushed it.

Mr. BADGER—You may say the same for the whole Southern States. Mr BADGER-You may say the same for the whole

Mr. BADGER—You may say the same for the whole Southern States.

Mr. DAWSON said that putting all law and order at defance was the result of encouraging all kinds of issues to run wild and unchecked, which bad gone on in certain localities until they produced insurrections, riots, and all sorts of political and social disorders. These things would go on until the people themselves of the very localities where they occurred would interfere and put them down. No further legislation was needed. The laws now in existence were sufficient. The remady was with the people, who ought to see those laws executed. The great incentive to these acts of outrage was the disposition manifested by those who should exercise the laws to curry with them and secure the good will of this foreign induces. This was why no attempt was made to put them down. He could not but lock on the recurrence of these things with sincere regret.

hir. DOUGLAS said that he regretted that the Senator hir. DOUGLAS said that he repretted that the Senator bad said these things would not have occurred in Georgia. He did not believe they could occur with the consent, the desire or the teleration of the people of any State in the Union. There was no right minded American citizen who would not say that these outrages were calculated to disgrace the country. While these things have occurred in particularly upon such places, yet the whole country, in a manner, would share in that disgrace. They had occurred a the Great west, where the people were as loyal to the Constitution as they were in any other section. They had occurred in other States, swen within a few miles of the capital. Why then should the Senator say they would not occur in any patricular section! There was not,

Mr. EVERETT said that this matter came before the Senate unexpectedly—he knowing nothing of it till a few minutes before the Senator had offered the resolution. He regretted that the Senator from Georgia gave a sectional character to the matter. He agreed with the Senator from Himois that this question was not bounded by sectional lines, nor that the disapproval of such conduct as had been mentioned was not comined to any one section more than enother. He did not dealt but that this gentleman could have passed through Georgia and the whole South without molestation, but he could do so in other sections also. He molesation, but he could do so in other sections also. He had passed through Mussachusetts, where he (Mr. Everett had made his personal sequalitance, and where he had mis him is many of the best private circles of society. He had been hospitably received and treated in Massachusetts. been hospitably received and treated in Massachusetts. This gentleman had come to this country in a high diple matic character, and with a character well spoken of by the Senator from Michigan. He had come here, also, in the character of a stranger, travelor and sejourner. Is either of these characters he was entitled to respect, as to the protection which the law placed upon him while here. In addition to these, he was looked upon win respect—indeed, veneration—by the great body of Christians to whose church he belonged, and who formed a large portion of our people, and whose church in this country stands upon the same Socing, in the contemplation of the law, as all others, The Senate had heard that four information received from the relative of the Senator from Michigan, this gentleman stood in high repute, a good exizon and well esteemed in his own maion. In this country he had said asthing, nor had he done any act affording the slightest shadow of justification or provocation for the unmanly violence offered him. He thought there was no further legislation necessary to protect Foreign Ministers. Public sentiment could, and he was sure would discountenance and put down all such violations of rights and her pitality. He had bessed that a crime was imputed to this gentleman, but believed and felt satisted from the assarance given by the Senator from Michigau, that it was altogether unjust and wholly unfounded. Any man who offered this violence or aided or encouraged or protected This gentleman had come to this country in a high dip

renterion, but between and tell satisfied from the assurance given by the Senator from Michigan, that it was altogether unjust and wholly unfounded. Any man who
offered this violence or aided or concuraged or protected
others in doing it, would be committing an act more unjust
and outrageous than the one with which this gentlemes
was, as he believed, unjustly accused.

Mr. ADAMS said Congress had no jurisdiction over this
subject. He doubted the right of Congress to manufacture, to requisite or enforce public opinion on this or any
other matter. What power had the General Government
to put down riots and punish assaults in the several States'
it was altogether the matter for the several States, each
within its own limits, to regulate and dispose as they thought
fit. While le thought thus he did not wish to be understood as approving violence in any manner.

Mr. CASS said that this matter might become a proper
subject for legislation by Congress. If this gentleman were
in this country in a diplomatic character and has assatised
outrages, Congress has the power expressly to legislate on
that subject. It was not the case of an ordinary riot, or
assault and battery, as the Senator supposed. It was a
matter deeply effecting the national character. Supposs
an American Embassador should be assaulted and malreated in any city in Europe, would this Government or
he people look upon it as a simple case of assault and battery! Undoubtedly not. From ocean to ocean the Amerthe people look upon it as a simple case of assault and bat-ery? Undoubtedly not. From ocean to ocean the Amst-can people would regard it as an affront to the nation, and

it would so be treated.

Mr PETTIT said the resolution was, he thought, right in it would so be treated.

Mr PETTIT said the resolution was, he thought, right in two particulars; one was that the Senate and country might know if the Papal Government desired to have a minister at this Government, and the other whether any further legislation was necessary to prevent, heroafter, violations of law in the persons of foreign representatives. The first was as the representative of his sovereign, a secular prince, to make known to this Government the views of that sovereign. The other was to make known the views of that sovereign. The other was to make known the views of the head of the church to the members of that church in this country. In the first character his mission was right and proper; wish the other, Congress had nothing to do. He dishled to hear invidious remarks about Northern and Southern States, though the gentleman seemed to have forgotten that the most of these outrages have been committed in Baltimore, which was in Maryland, and Maryland is a Southern State; but there was sometime sance an outrage at New Orleans which would almost make a Northern man crimson with shame. On that occasion the representative of the Spanish Government had been robbed in his house, his flag torn down and himself outraged; but nothing was then heard of the Southern States not participating in such secres. He had made the acquaintance of this gentleman last Friday night, and had an agreeable and quite extended conversation with him. He expressed himself highly delighted with his visit to the country, where he had now been six months. He spoke of the affair at Cincinnati and seemed to think it a small afair, saying that it occurred one day, and next morning there was nothing of it, he somewhat uneasy, but he (M. Bedini) thought it a small matter. He spoke of the pleasure his visit had afforded him everywhere he had rone but regretted that his little acquaintance with the English language deprived orded him everywhere he had gone, but r little acquaintance with the English lan him from entering more fully into social acquaintants with the American people. He (Mr. Petu) thought Sent-tors were giving the matter too much importance.